

Presentation Made by Chinese Delegation on Regional Situation
Pertaining to Terrorism and Transnational Crime
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I. On Counter Terrorism

China's current general security situation is good, but real terrorism threats still exist. Among them, the main threat is the "East Turkestan" terrorist forces, which is represented by the "East Turkestan Islamic Movement", a terrorist organization a designated terrorist organization by the United Nations. In recent years, the "East Turkestan" terrorist forces have been intensifying their plots and implementation of attacks on both governmental and civilian targets at home and abroad. One recent case was the killing of 9 innocent citizens by a gang under the control of "East Turkestan" terrorist forces in the northwestern region of Xinjiang. Secondly, the "Tibetan Independent" forces have shown an increasing tendency towards radicalization and fierce violence and its penetration into the Tibetan regions in China has resulted in a series of violence attacks. Thirdly, with rocketing number of Chinese companies and citizens going out for investment and traveling, they are facing amounting threats from various international terrorist forces.

To fight against terrorism, China purses a comprehensive strategy, which consists of such key elements as emphasis on prevention, proactive and efficient disposal and strengthening international cooperation. Over the years, China has adopted a series of political, economic, social, legislative, and administrative measures to resolutely fight against terrorist activities, and actively prevent and curb the

extremism and terrorism ideology form breeding and spreading.

In recent years, Asia-Pacific countries have strengthened cooperation on countering terrorism and made some progress. However, the situation remains challenging. Terrorist activities run wild in certain places, especially in Southeast Asia. A number of terrorist organizations are still actively plotting attacks, threatening the security and stability of relevant countries and the region as a whole.

China opposes terrorism in all its forms and maintains that in the fight against terrorism, the Charter of the UN and other universally recognized principles of international laws and norms governing international relations should be observed, and the UN and its Security Council should play a leading and coordinating role. China advocates increasing dialog between different civilizations and holistic approach covering political, economic and diplomatic measures should be adopted to eliminate the breeding ground for terrorism. China opposes linking terrorism with a specific country, nation or religion as well as double standards in counter terrorism.

China has consistently and actively participated in the process of international counter-terrorism cooperation. Bilaterally, we have set up regular consultation mechanism with a dozen of countries such as Pakistan, India, US, Russia, Canada, etc. Furthermore, China has conducted substantial cooperation such as joint law enforcement and counter terrorist exercise with a number of countries. Last year, China's special task force conducted a joint counter terrorist exercise with their Indonesian counterparts and a second exercise is scheduled this year. In the multilateral arena, China has actively participated in global and regional counter-terrorism cooperation under the framework of the UN, Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the ARF etc. Moreover, China has become a founding member of the Global Counter Terrorism Forum (GCTF) initiated by the US and Turkey. China also joined the Southeast

Asia Regional Working Group under the GCTF and we are committed to helping Southeast Asian countries to increase their capacity-building on counter terrorism.

II. On Transnational Crime

As a country with a long coastline and numerous boundary rivers or transnational rivers, China's the current major transnational crime threats in the maritime and transnational rivers domain are drugs-trafficking, piracy and armed robbery against ships and smuggling etc.

A case in point is the armed robbery against two Chinese cargo ships on the Mekong River last October, causing the death of 13 Chinese shipmen. Cases like this usually have nexus with drugs cartels in the notorious Golden Triangle area, which gravely threat the freedom and safety of navigation of the Mekong River, a crucial transportation line for China, Laos, Thailand and Mynmar. Another case is the rampant piracy in the waters off Somali Coast and the Gulf of Aden. As the world's largest trading nation, China is facing amounting threats from the Somali pirates.

To fight against transnational crimes, effective international cooperation is the key. In this regard, China spares no efforts in promoting international cooperation against transnational crimes. China has approved a number of international legal instruments, including the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the UN Convention against Corruption, Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation etc.

Chinese police, in particular the maritime police, have been actively engaged in international cooperation on law enforcement. So far, Chinese maritime police have signed bilateral MOUs with

coast-guard-type agencies of Japan and the Republic of Korea. In addition, bilateral cooperation and exchanges channels have also been established with coast-guard-type agencies of the US and several ASEAN countries. On the multilateral basis, China is a member of some regional mechanism, including the Regional Cooperation on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships (ReCcap), the North Pacific Coast Guard Forum(NPCGF) and the Cooperation Mechanism on Malacca and Singapore Straits. To fight against transnational crime and ensure safety of navigation of the Mekong River, China, Lao DPR, Myanmar and Thailand set up a cooperation mechanism on the Mekong River last year. Police from the four countries have been working very closely on law enforce cooperation by conducting information sharing and joint patrols. Moreover, China has been holding workshops and training programs on combating maritime crimes for neighbouring developing countries ever since 2008, in an effort to jointly increase law enforcement capacity with those countries.

The Chinese naval fleet has been performing escort missions in waters off the Somali coast and the Gulf of Aden. By the end of last February, Chinese Navy has sent 10 batches of escort fleets and they had escorted over 4,400 Chinese and foreign ships in more than 400 groups, rescuing 2 ships from pirates, and preventing 40 ship from pirates chasing. The Chinese naval fleet also joined the SHADE Group(Shareing Information and Deconfliction), under which the member Navies could achieve great synergy by performing partition escort, an initiative originally proposed by China.